

**TO BE SOLD**

AT THE
COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
On THURSDAY the 1st February 1827,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
Ten (10) Arab and Persian Horses,
THE PROPERTY OF THE HON'BLE COM
PANY.
TERMS READY MONEY.
EDW. H. BELLASSIS.
Com. Gen.

BOMBAY,
Com. Gen's Office.
27th January 1827

વેચવાનાં છે *

કમેશારી. જનરલની. આફીશી
મો. તારીખ. ૧ લી. ફેબ્રુવા
રી. ૧૮૨૭ આવતા. ગરેશ પત
વારને. દીને. અપોરનાં. ૧૨ ક
લાકને. મમલે. મરખી. તથા. ૬
રાંતી. ૧૦ ધોડા. નાં મદાર. ક્રમ
પતીની. અશકે. માં મનાં છે. વે
ચશે *

વેચાંતની. બોલી. ફિને. નાં હાં
રોજડાં *

ફિવરડ. ફિ. બહાશીશ.
કમેશારી. જનરલ *

મુખબડ *
કમેશારી. જનરલની. આફીશી *
તારીખ. ૨૭ મી. ફેબ્રુવારી. ૧૮૨૭

EDUCATION SOCIETY.

ON Sunday Morning the 4th of Fe-
bruary, the ANNUAL SERMON
in behalf of the Society will be preached
at St. Thomas' Church, by the VENE-
RABLE the ARCHDEACON.
The ANNUAL GENERAL MEET-
ING of the Society will be held at the
New Schools at Byculla, on Thursday
the 8th of February, at 10 o'clock in
the Forenoon.
The Honourable the Governor in
the Chair.

THOS. CARR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 26th January 1827.

Kempt & Co.

WILL Sell by Auction, on Mon-
day and Tuesday the 5th and
6th of February, The Household Prop-
erty, Wines, and Carriages &c. &c.
belonging to.

J. ELPHINSTON ESQ.
(proceeding to England.)

at his residence Byculla, Nesbit Lane.
VIZ.

Glass and China Ware, consisting of
a Set of Queen's Ware, a Dinner, De-
sert, and Breakfast Set of beautiful
Worcester Ware richly Gilt, Patent
Chandeliers, Painted Vase Lamps,
Hanging Lamps, a Handsome Jackwood
Sideboard, a complete Set of Dinner
Tables, a Pembroke and Round Table,
Dressing Tables, Mahogany Oval Ta-
ble, Couches, Chairs, Cots, Stands,
Reading Stand, Screen, Palanquins &c.
&c. and, if not previously disposed of by
Private Bargain, a capital London Lan-
dau, built to order, has been but very
little used, with a good set of Harness,
and with or without a pair of servicea-
ble and quiet Grey Horses, a Gentle-
man's Saddle and Bridle almost new, a
Lady's Poney, with Saddle and Bridle.
A Stock of very old London Particu-
lar Madeira Wine, in Bottle, purchased

in the Pipe in this country, sent home
in 1813 and 1814, brought back again in
Bottle here.—This Wine has not only
had the advantage of the Passage from
Madeira to India, but also of the voyage
from India to England and back.—The
whole of the Wine, when originally
purchased, was of the first quality, and
with improvement from age, and the sea
voyages, is now very superior.—Masters
of the Wine may be tasted at KEMPT
AND Co's Godown,—and for the conven-
ience of purchasers, it will be put up
in lots of two dozen each.

The Property may be viewed from
Saturday the 3rd of February.
Catalogues are in the Press.

Bombay, 31st January 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,

To-morrow the 1st. Proximo,

IVORY Combs, Pocket Ditto, Braja's
Polishing Paste Razors, Table
Knives and Forks, Silver Spectacles
Spectacle Cases, Horse Springs, a Lady's
Gold Watch by Barand Eau de Cologne,
and a few bales of damaged Cotton.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,
A PEGU PONEY,
Meadows Street, 31st January 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE RECEIVED,

FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AN INVESTMENT OF

CHINA GOODS

Imported per

BOMBAY CASTLE.

VIZ.

JEWELLERY

CORAL Necklaces &c. each Rs. 50
Gold openworked Ditto. . . . 375
Seed Pearl Necklaces 200
Silver Ditto 30
Ditto Ditto Gilt 45
Pagoda Earrings per pair . . . 35
Silver Waist Buckles, Gilt each . 15
PLATE,
Silver Muffineers per pair . . . 40
Ditto Salt 60
IVORY,

Card Cases each 6 to 18
Nitting Ditto 4

LACQUERED WARE,

Ladie's Work Table 55
Work Boxes and Stands each . 80

FURNITURE,

Chairs per dozen 90
Couches per pair 90
Rosewood Chest of Drawers . . 60
Do. Card Tables per pair . . . 75
Portable Desks 27 & 30
Trunks per pair 55
Small Do. each 12
Sugar Jars per pair 60
Garden Seats Do. 8
Tea Caddies 25 to 50

TEA.

Superfine Hyson, per Chest. . 90
Do. Do. per 10 Catty boxes. 18
Gunpowder ditto per Chest. . 200
Do. Do. per 10 Catty box . 21
Imperial Green ditto. 19

BAMBOO WARE.

Ladie's Work baskets, each . 6
Painted Window blinds . . . 3

FRUITS.

Preserved Ginger per box. . 12
Dried Fruit. 4
Lyches. 6

MATS.

Each Rs. 0-3-0

METAL WARE

Green Spittoons per pair. . 12
Red Do. 14
Basons & Ewers 12

RICHLY CUT.

Picture Frames.

Rs. 20 to 30 per pair
Meadows Street, 31st January 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION

THE FOLLOWING
FRENCH WINES,
Just Imported

WHICH are offered at the under-
mentioned Low Prices to close

an account, viz.
Sauterne, ... per doz. Rs. 8
Chateau Margeaux Claret, ditto . 7
Lafitte, Ditto, ... 5

Meadows Street, 31st January 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION

A NEAT

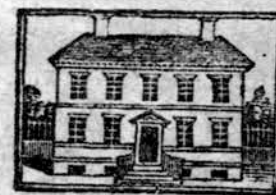
**CALCUTTA BUILT
DENNET.**

AND HARNESS

PRICE Rs. 800

BELONGING to a Gentleman who
has left the Presidency.

Meadows Street, 31st January 1827.

Advertisement.

THE BUNGALOW on the Espla-
nade at present in the occupation
of Major POTTINGER, is for sale by
private Contract.

For particulars apply to Messrs.
HIGGS AND BRIGGS.

Bombay, 31st January, 1827.

Advertisement.

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBOY has
the pleasure to announce to the
Gentlemen and Ladies of the Presi-
dency and outstations and the Public,
that he has purchased from Morut Boye
of the French ship Le Anna Maria, re-
cently arrived, a choice assortment of
Ladies wearing apparel of the latest
fashion, which is now exposed for sale
at his Shop under Messrs. LUGRIN and
SON, consisting of the following viz.
Handsome Gauze, Sattin, Saracen
and watered waist Ribbon of all kinds
and colours.

Ladies Leghorn and Sattin Bonnets,
Sattin and Gros de Naples and La-
ventin of all colours.
Artificial Flowers and wreaths.
Blonde Net of all colours.
Ladies rich Gauze and Lace dresses.
Children's Toys of all sorts.
Papers and pictures Do.
Long and short Kid Gloves, and va-
rious other useful articles of millinery
for the use of Ladies, the above he will
expose at moderate prices.

Bombay, 31st January 1827.

Advertisement.

COWASJEE AND HORMUZJEE
JEWAJEE opposite to Messrs.
WOOLER AND CO's Shop, beg leave
to acquaint their freinds and Customers
in general that they have exposed for
Sale at their Shop, American Mackrell
Fish by retail Sale just imported per
American Brig Fawn.—Capt. JAMES
BRIANT.

Bombay, 31st January 1827

For Freight or Passage

To London,
THE GOOD SHIP

**NORFOLK, A. 1.**

550 TONS BURTHEN,

ALEXANDER GREIG,

COMMANDER,

HAVING the principal part of her
Cargo engaged will sail for Eng-
land between the 15th and 20th Feb. has
excellent accommodations for passengers
and carries a Surgeon.—For particulars
enquire of Capt. GREIG at the office
of Messrs. REMINGTON CRAW-
FORD AND CO.

Bombay, 31st January 1827.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Pow-
ers of Attorney, Interest and
Respondentia Bonds, Policies of In-
surances, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 31st January 1827.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made
to the Supreme Court of Judica-
ture at Bombay, that Letters of Admi-
nistration of all and Singular the Goods
and Chattels, Rights, and Credits, of
GUELLA VIRZLOLL, late of Bom-
bay, HINDOO deceased; may be granted
to BAPOO MOORLEATHER, also an
HINDOO Inhabitant of Bombay. All per-
sons concerned therein are hereby ap-
prized thereof.—Dated the 26th day of
January 1827.

T. W. BROWNE,
Proctor.

જાહેર. બાબત *

મરનાર. ગીલા. વીરજલાલ.

શ્રી. મુખબજનો. રેહવાશી. હીનકુ

ફિહીનાં. માલ. મીલકતનું. અખ

તી. આરનાં. મુલેવાશી. શ્રી. મુખબ

જની. અપરીમ. કોરટમો. બાપુ.

મોરલીધર. શ્રી. મુખબજનો. રેહવા

શી. હીનકુ. અરજ. કીધીએ.

મજને. મલે. ફિવાશતો. શરવે. લો

કો. હેતાં. બાબત. હે. તેનાં

ખોને. જાહેર. થાઈ *

તારીખ. ૨૬ મી. જાન્યુવા

રી ૧૮૨૭

ટી. વખલીક. અરોન. કોર

ટનો. વકીલ *

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights, and Credits, of **LUCKMIDASS SUNKERDASS**, late of Bombay Hindoo Merchant and Inhabitant deceased, may be granted to **MR. LUIS FERNANDES**, a Creditor of the said deceased. All persons interested therein are hereby Apprized thereof.—Dated the 31st day of January 1827.

T. W. BROWNE,
(2) PROCTOR.

જા હે ર • ખ ય ર *
મરનાર • લખમીદાસ • શંકર
દાસ • શ્રી • મુખમજનો • રેહવાશી •
હીનદુ • વેપારી • ફ • ધણીનાં • માલ
મીલકતપું • અખતી ખારનાં • લેવા
શાહે • શ્રી • મુખમજની • જુડીકેટર
ની • શ્રુપરીમ • જોરદમો • ફ • મરના
રનો • માગનાર • જુજશ • ધરનાનદ
શે • અરજ • કીધીએ • મજને • મલે
ફ • વાશતે • શરવે • લોકો • જેનાં • ખા
ખશતા • હો • તેજનાં • ખોને • જા
હેર • થાઈ *

નારીખ • ૩૧ મી • જાનેવારી
૧૮૨૭

દી • ડબ્લીજ • ખરોત • કો
રતનો • વકીલ *

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of **TUCKER MUNJEE ROWJEE**, late of Bombay Hindoo deceased, may be granted to **RUNSORD MUNJEE**, also an Hindoo Inhabitant of Bombay, the Sole Executor therein named. All persons Concerned are hereby Apprized thereof.—Dated 31st January 1827.

T. W. BROWNE,
(2) PROCTOR.

જા • હે ર • ખ ય ર *
શ્રી • મુખમજવાલો • શંકર • મન
જી • રવજી • હીનદુ • શ્રી • મુખમજનો •
રેહવાશીનાં • હેલા • વીલનાં • વશી
અતનાં • માંનો • અખતી ખાર • લેવાશી
રું • શ્રી • મુખમજની • જુડીકેટરની •
શ્રુપરીમ • જોરદમો • ફ • મરનારનાં • હે
લા • વીલમાં • તાંમલખેલો • વકીલ • રં
નહોડ • મંતજી • હીનદુ • શ્રી • મુખમ
જનો • રેહવાશી • અરજ • કીધીએ
મજને • મલે • ફ • વાશતે • શરવેલો • કો
ને • જેનાં • ખાખશતા • હો • તેનાવો
ને • જાહેર • થાઈ *

નારીખ • ૩૧ મી • જાનેવારી
૧૮૨૭

દી • ડબ્લીજ • ખરોત • કો
રતનો • વકીલ *

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 18th JANUARY 1827.

By the Honble the Governor in Council.

No. 29 of 1827.—An order by Lieutenant Colonel Sandwith dated the 19th ultimo, permitting Captain Waite Sub Assistant Commissary General in Cutch, to proceed to the Presidency and be absent until the end of that month, on private affairs, also appointing Lieut. C. C. Rebnack to the charge of the Commissariat duties, during Captain Waite's absence, on the responsibility of the latter officer, is confirmed.

Captain Waite's leave of Absence is extended to the end of this month.

No. 30 of 1827.—The Honble the Governor in Council is pleased to continue to Subedar Major Shaik Ahmed, late of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry the Brevet Pay of his rank, from the date of his removal to the Pension Establishment as a reward for the gallant and zealous conduct which he has on all occasions shown during a service of forty years.

The Governor in Council also extends a similar indulgence to Subedar Major Mehadjee Jadew, late of the 2d Grenadier Regiment, as an acknowledgment of his long and faithful services.

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1827.

No. 31 of 1827.—The following promotions are made.

3d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant E. W. Jones to be Captain and Ensign D. A. Malcolm to be Lieutenant, in succession to Canning invalided.—Date of Rank 17th January 1827.

Bombay Castle, 22d January 1827.

No. 32 of 1827.—The following orders are confirmed.

An order by the Officer Commanding the Guicawar, Subsidiary Force, dated Baroda 27th December 1826, directing all reports and returns of the Brigade at that station to be made to Captain G. Edsall of the 2d Extra Battalion, upon his own departure for the Presidency.

An order by the Officer Commanding the Malwa Field Force dated Mhow 29th December 1826, appointing Lieutenant J. Burrows of the 14th Regt. Native Infantry, to act as Brigade Major until the arrival of the officer appointed to the situation.

An order of the same Officer dated 4th January 1827, appointing Captain W. Cazalet of the 12th Regt. Native Infantry, to the temporary charge of the Commissariat Department at Mhow, and to act as Paymaster on the responsibility of Captain Morris absent on leave.

An order by the officer Commanding the Northern Districts of Guzerat dated 13th December 1826, appointing Lieutenant F. C. Darke of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry to act as Adjutant to a Detachment of the Guzerat Provincial Battalion at Kaira, on the departure of Lieutenant Chalmers from the Station.

An Order by the Officer Commanding the Candesh District, dated Madgaum 21st December 1826, appointing Lieutenant A. P. Le-Messurier of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry to act as Brigade Major during the absence of Lieutenant Crozier.

An Order by the Officer Commanding the 11th Regiment Native Infantry dated Madgaum 16th December 1826, directing Lieut. G. H. McDonnell, to act as Adjutant during the absence of Lieutenant Parsons.

An Order by Captain R. W. Gillum, dated Kaira 20th December 1826, assuming the Command of the Northern Districts of Guzerat as the senior Officer attached to the Troops serving therein.

Bombay Castle, 23d January 1827.

No. 33 of 1827.—The undermentioned orders are confirmed.

An Order by Lieutenant Colonel M. Kennedy C. B. dated 31st December 1826, directing Lieutenant Colonel P. Delamotte of the 3d Regiment of Light Cavalry, as the next Senior Officer serving in the Division, to assume the temporary Command of the Guicawar Subsidiary Force, upon his own Departure for the Presidency.

An Order by Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Dyson, dated 10th January 1827, directing Lieutenant Colonel W. Meall of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry to assume the temporary command of the Malwa Field Force, as the next Senior Officer upon his own departure for the Presidency.

An Order by Lieutenant Colonel Delamotte, directing all reports and returns of the Brigade at Deesa to be made to Captain C. Arden of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, upon his own succession to the command of the Guicawar Subsidiary Force.

Bombay Castle, 23d January 1827.

No. 34 of 1827.—The following appointment is made.

Ordnance Department.

Sub Conductor William Carberry to be Conductor vice J. Malone proceeding to England.—Date of appointment 14th January 1827.

No. 35 of 1827.—Ensign C. W. Prother is removed at his own request, from the 2d European Regiment to the 4th Regiment Native Infantry in which he will rank as Junior Ensign.

Bombay Castle, 23d January 1827.

No. 36 of 1827.—Cornet H. L. Salmon of the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry is appointed to act as Quarter Master to the Left Wing of that Corps stationed in Kattiawar.

No. 37 of 1827.—The Honble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Hessman of the Regiment of Artillery to the General Staff of the Army in the Honble Company's Establishment on the allowance of a Major General vice Major General S. Wilson returned to Europe subject of course to removal on the arrival of any Major General or other Senior Officer, on the Honorable Company's Establishment, and to the confirmation of the Honble Court of Directors; date of Appointment 16th January 1827.

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Leighton C. B. is appointed to the Command of the Presidency Division, but will retain the command of the Surat Division until the completion of the special duty in which he is now employed.

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Hessman is appointed to the Command of the Surat

Division of the Army, but will exercise the Command of the Presidency Division until relieved by Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Leighton.

By Order of the Honble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWSHAM,
Chief Secretary.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENCE.

One of our Chess friend acquaintances wishing to be very facetious has sent us the copy of an apology, which he says we ought to make for the incorrect manner in which the "Chess Problem" was printed in our last paper. We were to offer an apology for every typographical error our Devils commit, we should have little else to do; in the present instance however we happen to be perfectly correct and shall be happy to furnish our quirkish friend with the proof positive if he will do us the favour to call at the Gazette Office.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 months at 110.
Calcutta .. 90 days 105 Bombay Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras .. 30 days, 99 1/2 Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 31st JANUARY 1827.

Since there was nothing to censure, we cannot deny ourselves the gratification of adding our tribute to the applause, which our Thespian of last Wednesday abundantly elicited. Both pieces went off admirably; and, "as a whole," the Road to Ruin was represented with all that natural ease and felicity of effect, which so eminently characterizes this favorite comedy.

Were we to dilate on the Histrionic powers displayed by our Amateurs, we should be in constant perturbation, lest we injudiciously left untouched some of the most prominent beauties of their acting; but, intending to confine ourselves to a cursory review of what made the strongest impression on us, we feel assured of giving offence to no one.

The varied feelings of paternal and filial love; of a father's deep, but unfixed, displeasure; and of a son's frantic remorse and desperation, were well depicted by old and young Dornon. Had we the acumen and descriptive powers of an old and able critic our pen would find ample work on the inimitable personification of old Silky. The villainous satisfaction and chuckling of the old scoundrel, at the fancied fruition of his hellish plot, was exquisite. "You are a lucky man, Mr. Goldfinch; and I'm a lucky man; and you are a lucky woman too, Madam! We are all in luck! And, all so safe, so snug. I am so pleased, and so happy! It's all our own. Not a soul will know of it, but our three selves." Again, "ah, ha, ha, ha! do you think so, Mr. Goldfinch?" His weak and guilty terror at the name of his satanic master, was equally fine. "I hate the devil Mr. Goldfinch, indeed I do! I hate the name! Heaven keep me out of his fiery clutches."

Sulky throughout had the happiest conception of his part; nor could that of Milford have been placed in more gentlemanlike or better hands.

Goldfinch has been so deservedly Eulogized, in such a variety of shapes, that our plaudits can add nothing to his fame. He swelled out the character with all the boldness and effect of a master. His electrifying description of the tricks and struggles of a race Course, drew down thunders of applause; and his mode of courtship, was in a truly novel, Jockey, and Bang-up style.

Widow warren was admirably well sustained; displaying all the non-chalance of a vicious, heartless woman, and the childish disgusting, vanity, and affectation, of an amorous old widow.

The look, the manner, the naïveté, in short the tout ensemble of Sophia, was exquisitely feminine; and it is matter of admiration to us, how one of the ruder sex could so well and so long deceive us.

But our Devils are bawling out, stop master! we have no room for more of your scribbling; which, we the less regret, as the fame of Paul Pry is so widely spread, that we could neither diffuse nor increase it.

Between you and I; but it is no business of mine? the late gloom of our Theatre plays the devil with the charms of the Bombay fair I wouldn't for the world intrude an observation; But don't you think the Cotton Contractors will have a glorious victory over Bombay Taste and Liberality when they force their dirty Bales on those boards where Richard or Hamlet has strutted and fretted his hour upon the stage.

I'll tell you a secret, but be sure you are Mum! It is whispered that "Giovanni," and the "Irishman," are both to be, "in London," very shortly.

OPIMUM.

The first Opium sale of the season consisting of 1219 chests, was held on Wed-

nesday the 24th inst. at the H. Ware-house, 45 chests of this only were old Opium, the rest very soft said to be the ex-aminer in his report to arise from the unusual moisture in the atmosphere to a very late period of the season. The sale went off briskly commencing at 1290 Rs. per chest, and leaving off for the new at 1295 its highest price, lowest 1230, average 1268 1/2. The old weighing 140lbs. per chest fetched.

Highest	Lowest	Average
1345	1320	1329 1/2

We understand that some small parcels have changed hands since the sale at an advance of 30 and 40 Rs. per chest, although the Calcutta accounts lead us to expect that at the sale there on the 16th, it would not realize above Rs. 1000, and if that get as soon into the market, our speculators we think will have the disadvantage, however that is no business of ours, and we would not be thought to intrude for the world.

We beg to direct the attention of our readers to the Rule Ordinance and Regulation lately made at Calcutta, for the better regulation of Palanquin Bearers, which we have inserted in to-days paper, and trust that the day is not far distant when a similar one will be framed at this Presidency where it would doubtless be of essential service.

SHIP LAUNCH.—On Monday last another Sloop of War of 425 tons carrying 18 Guns, was launched from the H. C. S Dock Yard and named the Coote, by the fair hand of Mrs. Norton the Lady of the Advocate General.

The Coote is said to be one of the finest vessels of her class that has ever been built here and reflects great credit on the native builders who had the sole management of her construction.

A very great concourse of spectators were present at the ceremony and among the number a considerable portion of Ladies. There was also a good Tiffin prepared for the occasion to those who were inclined to partake of it.

The Races commenced yesterday and we understand afforded good sport, but as we were unable to attend we could not get that detailed account of them, tho' a friend furnished us with the Time and the names of the successful Horses which we considered necessary to lay before the public.

ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.—Asst. Surg. J. Meade, Nagpore Service.
Capt. R. Mansfield, P. Auxillary, Horse.
Cadet G. Sibbald Ravenscroft, Cavalry.
Asst. Surg. Thos. Key, M. Establishment.
Cadet O. Halpin, Infantry.
Lieut. T. Kennedy, 55th Regt.
Lieut. Hammond, Madras Artillery.
Ensign H. Ash, 20th Regt. N. I.
Capt. R. H. Smith, Rifle Corps.
Lieut. A. Ore, 26th Regt. N. I.
Capt. Stordet, Pioners Bata.
DEPARTURES.—Asst. Surg. D. Forbes, Horse Artillery.
Lieut. J. S. C. Jameson, 17th Regt.
Surg. J. Wylie, Madras Establishment.
Ensign Guerin, 14th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. C. J. Westley, 20th Regt. N. I.
Capt. John Clunes, 12th Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 23d. Ship Bombay Castle, James Scott, Commander from China, 10th Dec. Singapore 19th Dec. Malacca 24th Dec.
24th. Imaum, of Muscat Brig of War, Vestol Ahmed bin Salmen, Nacquadah from Muscat 15. Jan.
25th. Dutch Ship Johanna Maria Wilhelmina, J. W. Baird Commander from Batavia, 15th Nov.
26th. Ship Hercules D. Wilson, Commander from Calcutta, 27th Dec.
28th. Ship Caledonia, T. H. Johnston, Comd. from China 11th Dec. Penang 1st Jan. left H. M. Ship Java, Penang.
29th. Brig Ceylon, L. M. Hansly, Commander from Colombo, 10th Dec.
Passengers per Hercules.—Captain Smith, Madras Army.
Per Johanna Maria Wilhelmina.—J. Johanna Esq. Armenian, Mr. Loyd.
DEPARTURES.—27th. Ship Julia, Husson Dawood Nacquadah, to Bhowanagur.
28th. Dutch Ship Norfolk, M. Kingsell Commander to Porto Novo.
Passenger by Brig Norfolk.—Guyan Mackintosh Esq. Supercargo.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Hibberts for London.
Gibbey for Liverpool.
Moultuast Elphinstone for ditto.
Carroa for China.
Saltmarty for ditto.
Oscar for ditto.
Francis Warden for Persian Gulph.

ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.—January 9. Ship Heroine, J. S. Groves, from Amherst Harbour 24th December.
January 10. Ship Abgaris, W. Smith, from China 25th November and Singapore 10 December—Ship Mahomed Bux, Ibrahim Saleh, from Rangoon 20th November and Amherst Harbour 6th December—Portuguese Brig Ourado, M. R. Gondrine, from Macao 4th and Singapore 16th December.
Passengers per Heroine, from Sandoway.—Mrs. Colonel Stewart; Mrs. A. G. Ward; Colonel J. L. Stewart, 67th N. I.; Captain G. B. Bell, 68th N. I.; Captain C. Marshall, ditto; Lieutenant A. G. Ward, ditto; Lieutenant Henry Wyndham, H. C. Bombay Marine; Master C. Stewart.

From Amherst Harbour:—Lieutenants G. B. Harrison, A. Williams, and G. Robinson, of the H. C. Bombay Marine; Mr. J. Still, Purser.
From Rangoon:—Mrs. Cavendish and three Misses Cavendish; Mr. Cavendish; Mr. Muller, Flotilla Clerk; one Gunner of Artillery; four Native Officers; twenty-one Sepoys of the 68th Regt.; nine Sepoys and one Lascar, discharged men of the 68th Regt.; sixty-six Sepoys (Gun Boat Marines) and thirty Followers.
Per Abgaris, from Singapore:—Mrs. Berney; Mrs. McPherson; Miss A. McPherson; G. G. McPherson, Esq. Surgeon H. C. S.; Capt. McLean and Mr. J. Calman, Country Service.
Per Portuguese Brig Dourado, from Macao:—A. Pereira, Esq.; J. Santos, Esq.
From Singapore:—J. M. Silva, Esq.
Per Brig Mahomed Bux, from Rangoon:—Mr. Arthur Prince.
DEPARTURES.—January 8. Ship Hydros, Nacoda, for Alleppey.
January 9. Ship Calcutta, J. R. Stroyan, for Liverpool; Brig Maria, J. Strang, for Cape of Good Hope.
Vessels under dispatch and expected to sail immediately:—H. C. Ship Florentia, T. W. Aldham, for London; Ship Sultan, T. Mitchell, for Persian Gulf; Schooner Leary, C. Drangcole, for Tavoy and Mergut; Ship Emma, G. North, for Hull; Ship John, D. Dawson, for London via Isle of France.
The ship Thalys, W. H. Biden, gone to sea on the 9th instant.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER, JANUARY 9, 1827.
DIAMOND HARBOUR:—H. C. Ship Asia—H. C. C. S. Caruwall—William Money, Fairlie, Almorah, and a ratic, outward-bound, remain—Ganges and Teignmouth proceeded down—Louisa, (Dutch) and Bride passed up.
KEDGEREE:—Nancy, (French) outward-bound, remains—Sarah proceeded down—Roberts and Vera passed down—Heroine passed up.
SAYGUR:—H. C. Ship Marchioness of Ely and France Regent—Golgonda, outward-bound, remains.

ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.—January 13, Ship Alexander, Capt. R. Macdonald, from Amherst Town the 31st December 14, Brig Dolphin, Captain J. D'Silva, from Malakulpatam the 11th January.
15, H. M. Schooner Cochon, Captain C. S. O'Neil from a Cruise.
16, Ship Malakul, Captain James Eyles, from Calcutta the 2d, and Ingeram the 12th January.
Do. Brig Sylph, Captain James Owen, from Malakulpatam the 12th January.
DEPARTURES.—January 13, H. M. Ship Champion, Captain Studdart, for Trincomalee.
14, Ship Morley, Captain G. Holiday, for London.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGE.—On Monday the 22d Inst. at the Scotch Church, by the Rev. Joseph Laurie, Esq. Adam Augustus Drummond, of the 11th Regt. N. I. son of Admiral and the Right Honble the Lady Charlotte of Myrnyck and Runnald Castles Perthshire, North Britain, and eldest daughter of their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Athol, to Sandeliter, eldest daughter of the late Mr. B. Simon, Merchant of Bombay.
BIRTH.—At Bombay, on Wednesday the 21st instant, the lady of Captain Steele, Nagpore Artillery, a son.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 6th January, at the Armenian Church of St. Nazareth by the Reverend Abraham Ter Carrapiet, Gregory Apeas, Esq. of Bombay, to Catherine, the seventh daughter of the late Johannes Sarkies, Esq.
At Calcutta, on the 9th January, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Thomas Robinson, Charles Farquharson, Esq. Royal Navy, Commander of the Private Ship Victory, son of the late William Farquharson, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Louisa, fifth daughter of the late J. H. Casamajor, Esq. formerly a Member of Council at Fort St. George's.
At St. Peter's Church, Fort William, on the 9th Jan. by the Revd T. Proctor, M. A., Mr. R. Burgess, of Calcutta, to Miss Rozario, of the same place.
BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on Friday, the 5th January, the lady of Lazar Agabeg, Esq. of a son.
At Sealadah, on Monday morning, the 8th January, the lady of Mr. William Duhan, of a son.
DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 10th January, J. C. Paterson, Esq. M. D., Assistant Surgeon in the Honorable Company's Service, and Member of the Calcutta Medical Society, aged 32 years.
At Lodienah, at the House of her Son, Lieutenant William Young Lockier, on the 11th December last, Mrs. Lockier, aged 56 years, 6 months and 4 days.
Suddenly, at Tuttyghurh, on the 15th December, Lieutenant Colonel John Leys, Commanding the 24th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry; beloved by the Army, and regretted by all who knew him.

Colonel Leys arrived in India in the year 1801, and was posted to the old 15th Regiment, in which he served at the Sieges of Assaye, Buljeegurh, and Kutchowra; Battles of Laswarry and Deeg; and Sieges of Deeg and Bhurtpoor; under Lord Lake.
At the taking of Java Colonel Leys was in the advance under Gillespie, attached to the Bengal Light Battalion; and his gallantry was conspicuous at the assault of Coorah, and at Djohocarta.
In the Goorka war, his conduct was again honorably noticed by Nicholas, in the important affair at Gannanah, where Hissie Dal fell; which event subdued the mountainous Province of Kasmoo.
Colonel Leys was not less distinguished in the various relations of his private than of his public life—qualities which flowed from the heart, and endeared him to his friends.
The conduct of Colonel Leys is connected with some of the most important events of our history in India, and the death of such a meritorious and distinguished Officer, is a loss to the service.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—On the 12th January, the Lady of Lieutenant General Sir George Walker, Commander in Chief, of a son.
At the Presidency, on the 12th instant, the Lady of the late Captain Ganage, Madras Artillery, of a son.
At the Residency Tanjore, on the 31st December, the Lady of Captain Fyfe, of a daughter.

Calcutta.

SUPREME COURT.

CALCUTTA:—THURSDAY, 11th JANUARY, 1827

A RULE, ORDINANCE, and REGULATION, for the good order and Civil Government of

the Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, and for regulating the number and Fare of Teekah Palankeens and Teekah Bearers in the Town of Calcutta, made and passed by his Excellency the Right Honorable Stapleton Lord Combermere, Vice President in Council, of and for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, and registered in the Supreme Court of Judicature on the 11th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven.

WHEREAS it is considered just and expedient to regulate the number and Fare of Teekah Palankeens and Teekah Bearers in the Town of Calcutta, and to place them in such manner under the control of the Police as may tend to the greater convenience of the Public;—

I. Be it therefore ordained, by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Vice President in Council of & for the Presidency and Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, and by virtue of the powers in him vest by a certain Act of Parliament passed in the thirteenth year of His Majesty King George the Third, entitled "an Act for establishing certain regulations for the better management of the Affairs of the East India Company as well in India as in Europe" and by a certain other Act of Parliament, passed in the fortieth year of His said Majesty King George the Third, entitled, "an Act for establishing further regulations for the Government of the British Territories in India and the better administration of Justice within the same," that thirty days after the due Registry and publication of this rule, ordinance and regulation in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with the consent and approbation of the said Supreme Court if the said Court shall in its discretion approve of and consent to the registry and publication of the same, no person whatever shall let out or keep for hire any teekah palankeen, or serve as a teekah bearer within the limits of the Town of Calcutta without having obtained a licence for that purpose, signed by two of His Majesty's Justices of the peace acting in and for the Town of Calcutta.

II. And be it further ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for the aforesaid Justices of the Peace to license such number of teekah palankeens and teekah bearers as they, the said Justices, shall deem sufficient for the said settlement of Fort William in Bengal, and that such licenses shall be granted for the term of one year, and shall and may be recalled by any two of the said Justices at any time within the said year for any misconduct or misbehaviour of any person or persons to whom such license shall have been granted; and that if any person within the said settlement of Fort William in Bengal shall let out or keep for hire any palankeen or serve as a teekah bearer without having obtained such license as is required by this rule, ordinance and regulation, or after such license, if previously obtained, shall have expired or been recalled, such person shall, upon conviction before two or more of the said Justices of the Peace, forfeit for each and every such offence a sum not exceeding thirty rupees; and in default of payment shall be forthwith committed to the common Gaol or House of Correction for any period not exceeding two months, unless the fine shall be sooner paid.

III. And be it further ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that every Palankeen so licensed as aforesaid shall bear on each side thereof in large Characters in English and Bengallee figures or characters, the number of such licence; and that every teekah bearer so licensed as aforesaid shall wear a badge on the upper part of his right arm engraved or written thereon in large characters, in English and Bengallee figures or characters; and that if any person having obtained a license, as aforesaid, to let out or keep for hire a Palankeen, or to serve as a teekah bearer, shall neglect to have the number of his license on his Palankeen or badge, as hereinbefore ordered and directed, every such person shall forfeit for each and every such offence any sum not exceeding twenty rupees, and in default of payment shall be committed to the Common Gaol or House of Correction for any period not exceeding one month, unless the fine shall be sooner paid.

IV. And be it further ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that in order to defray the expenses of writing or printing such licenses as aforesaid and of keeping up a regular register of Teekah Palankeens or Teekah Bearers so as duly to carry into effect the object of this Rule, Ordinance and Regulation, it shall and may be lawful for the aforesaid Justice of the Peace to charge and receive a fee of one Rupee for the license granted to the owner of each Teekah Palankeen and a fee of four annas for the license granted to each Teekah Bearer.

V. And be it further ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for any four or more of the aforesaid justices of the peace, from time to time as they may deem fit to fix and settle the rates, and hire of teekah palankeens, and teekah bearers, within the said settlement of Fort William in Bengal, and that such rates and hire shall be published in the English and Bengallee languages, twice in the Government Gazette, and affixed at the Court House, Bankshall, Police Office and other public places, for fifteen days, before such rates or hire shall be considered as fixed and settled, and that if the owner or person in charge of any Teekah Palankeen shall refuse to hire, and let out the same at the rate and price so fixed by the said justices of the peace

as aforesaid, or shall receive and require any larger rate or hire, the person or persons to whom the license for such palankeen shall have been granted, shall forfeit, for each and every such offence, any sum not exceeding twenty rupees, and in default of payment shall be forthwith committed to the common gaol or house of correction for any period not exceeding one month, unless the fine shall be sooner paid; and that if any teekah bearer shall refuse to serve at the rate or hire so fixed as aforesaid, or shall receive or require any large price or hire, every such person shall for each and every such offence forfeit any sum not exceeding ten rupees and in default of payment shall be forthwith committed to the common gaol or house of correction for any period not exceeding fifteen days, unless the fine shall be sooner paid; provided always that no person shall be deemed or taken to be subject to the penalties in this section enacted, unless the fixed and settled rate of hire shall have been tendered and offered to him or some one acting in his behalf.

VI. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that if any person shall refuse to pay to the owner of any teekah palankeen, or to any teekah bearer so licensed as aforesaid, within the said settlement of Fort William, the hire earned by and due to the said owner of such teekah palankeen, or to such teekah bearer according to the rate or hire so fixed as aforesaid, or if any person shall wilfully break, cut, deface or injure any teekah palankeen, such person shall, upon conviction, before two or more of the aforesaid Justices of the Peace, forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty rupees, and, in default of payment, shall be forthwith committed to the common gaol for any period not exceeding fourteen days, unless the fine shall be sooner paid; and if the fine shall be paid, it shall and may be lawful for the Justices before whom such persons shall be convicted to award and give to the party complaining the whole or any part of such fine.

VII. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that if the owner of any teekah palankeen or any teekah bearer so licensed as aforesaid within the said settlement of Fort William, shall make use of insolent or abusive language to or towards any person or persons hiring or proposing or offering to hire such palankeen or bearer, or otherwise misconduct himself, such person shall for each and every such offence forfeit a sum not exceeding ten rupees, and on default of payment be committed to the common gaol or house of correction for any period not exceeding fourteen days.

VIII. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid that it shall or may be lawful for four or more of the aforesaid justices of the peace from time to time as they may think fit to appoint and fix certain convenient places as stands for the teekah palankeens and teekah bearers, and that notice of the same shall be twice published in the Government Gazette in the English and Bengallee languages and shall be affixed at the Court house, Bankshall and Police Office and other public places for fifteen days before such places shall be considered as fixed and settled stands, and if the owner of any teekah palankeen, or any teekah bearer so licensed as aforesaid, within the said settlement of Fort William in Bengal shall remain and wait for hire in any part of the public streets, roads, and passages within the said settlement, except such parts as shall be fixed and appointed by the said justices of the peace as aforesaid such person shall for each and every such offence forfeit a sum not exceeding ten rupees, and in default of payment shall be committed to the common gaol or house of correction for any period not exceeding fourteen days.

IX. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that all offences committed and all pecuniary forfeitures and penalties had or incurred under or against this rule, ordinance, and regulation shall and may be heard, judged and determined by two or more of the aforesaid justices of the peace, who are hereby empowered and authorized to hear and determine the same, and to issue their summons or warrant for bringing the party or parties complained of before them, and upon his or their appearance or contempt and default, to hear the parties, examine witnesses, and give judgment, or sentence according as in and by the rule, ordinance, and regulation is ordained and directed and that all such fines and forfeitures when paid, (except only such parts of them as the justices shall have directed to be paid to the parties complaining under the authority of section VI) shall be from time to time transmitted to the general treasury of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies, and be employed and disposed of according to the order and direction of His Majesty's said Justices of the Peace at their general quarter or other sessions.

GEO. SWINTON,

Actg. Chief Secy. to GEN. COMBERMERE.

J. H. HARRINGTON,

W. B. BAYLEY,

(A True Copy) J. W. HOOD Registrar

CORRESPONDENCES.

OPIMUM TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—An article in the *Hurkaru* newspaper of the 16th ultimo, on the subject of the Opium Trade with China, appears to me very materially to corroborate an opinion expressed by Mr. Tucker in his last work on the Finances of India,—that generally the amount of public revenue realizable on that article is inversely

in the quantity sold—and, whilst, fortunately for the character of our morals, that 4000 chests will yield a larger produce than 5000, an extension, he contends, is calculated to produce effects the very reverse of those contemplated, and that far from looking to any improvement, the experiment will end prejudicially to the public interests.

Whether experience has been yet subjected to adequate test by the quantity produced, I do not mean to inquire; but concurring generally with Mr. Tucker on the subject, I should be glad to receive, through your paper, the sentiments of some of your intelligent Correspondents (conversant with the properties of Opium, the customs of the Eastern Nations, and the uses to which Opium is severally applied by the Chinese in particular,) as to how far India's according to them, the article at an exceedingly low price, would sufficiently induce to such extended consumption in China as would compensate in point of revenue to India, for the difference between the prices incident to a growth, adequate to yield say 12,000, in place of 4,000 mounds: no small quantity to consume when reduced by the admixture it undergoes subsequently in China, and its uses are duly adverted to.

To a proper determination of the question it is also necessary to keep in mind—first, that in China, Opium is used principally for the purpose of smoking—a circumstance which has hitherto led to that decided preference hitherto shewn to the produce of Bengal over that of every other country—secondly, that when required for eating, and the intoxicating or exhilarating power, rather than the flavour of the commodity becomes the object; this quality is more abundant in the growth of Malwa—thirdly, that if Malwa does obtain so decided a preference, it certainly indicates that the tastes of China are on the change, and incline rather to the quantum of narcotic power than flavour,—and fourthly, that hitherto before Opium was used, the medicinal properties which rendered the article alone valuable Europe, were entirely destroyed by the process of purification which the Chinese apply.

Moreover, in examining the accuracy of Mr. Tucker's sentiments on the policy most advantageous for this country to adopt in the extent of Opium to be supplied, it is equally requisite to bear in mind the exclusive privileges which the Company possess over its growth here;—the practicability of successfully accomplishing the restrictive objects of the agency in Malwa; or if otherwise, as inferred in the *Hurkaru*, the extent to which the operation of their Bengal policy will be infringed by the disappointment;—the penalties prescribed by the laws of China against the importation of Opium into that country; and above all its prejudicial and noxious effects even on those most accustomed to its use.

The attention due to these several points renders the question unavoidably of a very complicated nature; and I am not aware that it can be decided by principles applicable to other branches of commerce. Indeed, though the lately relaxed policy of the Excise Laws, both here and in Europe, may partially perhaps be instanced in its support, I shall still feel myself at a loss to justify a conclusion contrary to Mr. Tucker. And, if his opinion is maintained, then the public revenue having the prospect of more effectual protection from a limited supply, does not the higher principle of morality forbid us from rendering cheaper an article alleged to be equally destructive to the powers of both body and mind?

In China, Opium supplies the place of spirits or fermented liquors in other countries, only that the intoxicating power is more serious in its effect. But surely this is no sufficient ground, however innocent a dram or even a smoke may be in moderation, to justify the expectation that increased consumption can be procured for such extended supplies; or if so, that the object is attainable without such mischievous consequence to the consumers as to occasion fear that loss may recoil on the original growers.

At the same time be it understood, that it is not to the principle of levying the public contributions for the support of our Indian supremacy, from articles of general consumption, that I in the least object. On the contrary, I am fully persuaded that no other so unexceptionable mode could be adopted; but after determining on the quantum of required revenue, all I submit Mr. Tucker rightly to contend for—is, that where a prejudicial drug is the object of the tax, "draw the same from the smallest possible quantity." His advice surely is sensible, and whilst the effects of that intoxicating state into which the prosperity of England was recently thrown by the excesses of her Paper System are fresh upon our minds, let India take the warning, and measure the expediency of her policy, before hazarding similar effects from an inordinate cultivation of opium; nay, the happiness of the Celestial Empire, except the plea "in vino veritas," could be justified, by its subjects, in support of the extension.

At this time it would be foreign to my object to follow Mr. Tucker further on this particular question. That I concur with him to the extent stated, I have already mentioned; but I discover him manifestly misinformed on others, and so far as report has pronounced upon the subject, he very unjustly attributes the object of the Malwa agency to emanate from motives similar to those which led originally to corresponding establishments in Bengal. The subsequent conduct of Government has proved Mr. Tuc-

(Continued after the Poetry.)

POETRY.

MORAL LINES.

Floating down the current of time to the tomb,
We hallow too much the flowers on its side,
As the Indian does the frail fair bloom
Of the lotus that drinks of his sacred tide.

But thus should we part with the peal of Heaven,
To treasure on Earth its ruffled shell?
Or is aught so precious by this life given,
That we bid to the other a glad farewell?

Oh, think, amid all thy flowers, how soon,
Son of Earth, the adder may cross thy way—
How quickly, amid the blaze of noon,
The cloud of the grave may eclipse thy day!

Go, taste of the banquet of this world's joys,
And drink of the nectar of earthly love;
But remember betimes to lift thine eyes,
In the midst of them all, to the things above.

Thus sweeter by far shall thy life bloom on,
Than *their's*, who forget that they e'er must fall;
And over the future the Past's light thrown,
Shall sign with a rainbow its cloudy pall.

And thus to thy God, without fear or crime,
Thy spirit, whenever 'tis call'd will flee;
And the hand, that scatters the wreath of time,
Will weave one of paradise-flowers for thee.

THE PASSION FLOWER.

Cast not, dear maid, the flower away,
That shrinks from evening's chilling dew:
Soon, trust me, shall the morning ray
Its leaves unfold, its bloom renew.

Say, dost thou ne'er in life behold
An heart that like this timid flower
Droops, when the withering world is cold,
And clouds invade, and tempests lower?

That heart is mine—from crowds I fly,
To shun their tumults vain and loud;
And all believe that apathy
Enthralls me in its fetters proud.

But Innocence and Truth like thine,
With magic spell can burst the chain;
Shed o'er my path their rays divine,
And wake my heart to warmth again!

* The Ganges. It holds a high place in the superstitions of the country, in which the lotus-flower is not forgotten.

(Continued from the third Page.)

ker's conjecture to be in this respect erroneous; but how far the policy adopted for the mere protection of the Bengal revenue will succeed did ever appear to me somewhat problematical, and not less so certainly, since learning the particulars conveyed in the *Hurkaru*. On this point, my own opinion inclines to a belief, that the object of the Company in Malwa, could much more successfully be accomplished by a removal of all restriction; but, be this as it may, I am persuaded our "right to suppress the cultivation of the Poppy in central India" never operated in the original question, and I am besides totally at a loss to imagine how Mr. Tucker can suppose this Government competent to hold a manufacture illicit, or the product *contraband*, where it neither possesses the country where the commodity grows, or through which it passes, for ultimate exportation.

Another interesting question I would propose, is, how far Indian Opium could be substituted for that of the Levant in the markets of Europe, without similar prejudice to the revenue of this country; for if the substitution was possible, and this effect not to be apprehended, the drug might be made a most serviceable channel for assisting our present limited means for the supply of European remittances.

For that market, the opium would of course be obliged to undergo a very different species of preparation. But, it is an entire error to suppose Turkey produce to be so greatly superior as is generally believed. The ablest judge upon these matters that I have ever met, (and deeply do I regret both publicly and privately that he is now no more), assured me, and not long back, that he easily obtained 3 per cent. of Morphia from good Behar Opium; and in India, that he never could get more than 54 from Turkey; a circumstance which may be relied on for its veracity, and which when known, which raise the estimation of India Opium, in the markets of Europe. In all sensible properties, there can be no doubt, by a modification of treatment, that either the produce of Behar or Malwa may be made fully equal to the best Turkey. But, in so doing, I again question whether Indian Revenue can be protected against the effects to be dreaded from its re-exportation to China, without precautions adverse to the spirit of modern commerce.

Such are the two points on which I should be exceedingly obliged to any of your Correspondents to favor me with their opinion; I have only to add that in a reply, the points adverted to in the *Hurkaru* must not be lost sight of. Indeed, whether it be practicable, or not, to prevent the clandestine escape of opium from Malwa to Demau, or any of the other Portuguese settlements on the coast of Malabar, and from thence to China, is a question as important as any other for the accurate determination of my separate proposition; because, if the quantity of Malwa opium imported into China

from Demau, has not, and is not likely to be affected by the measures referred to, than the future policy of India does not, in a great degree, remain optional. To do away the temptation to smuggle both increase of quantity and reduction of price are almost the only alternative.—But in Calcutta, we see only in part, and can boast of knowing no more. Our views, therefore, must be partial and frequently incorrect; but deeming it not to be beneath any man to try whether other persons may not have notions of things which have escaped himself, and which his reason would have made use of, if they had come into his mind, I am desirous of collecting all arguments which should be included in a reckoning upon this important subject, before allowing unmatured reflections to cast the balance for my own conclusion.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obdt. servant,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Calcutta, 4th January, 1827.

[India Gaz.—Jan. 4.]

Madras.

The latest accounts from London state that no immediate change is likely to take place in our Indian Governments, but in a London Chronicle of the 7th of September we notice the following paragraph.

Mr. WYNN, President of the board of Control, and Sir ROBERT FARQUHAR (late Governor of the Mauritius), transacted business, yesterday afternoon with Mr. LUSHINGTONS Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

From the following statement of the ages of the present Judges of England it will be seen that both candidates for the vacant office are pretty far advanced in life.

The Lord Chancellor.....	76
The Master of the Rolls.....	50
The Vice-Chancellor.....	63
Chief Justice Abbott.....	63
Chief Justice Best.....	57
Chief Baron Alexander.....	72
Mr. Justice Bayley.....	66
Mr. Justice Holroyd.....	69
Mr. Justice Littledale.....	68
Mr. Justice Park.....	66
Mr. Justice Burrough.....	76
Mr. Justice Gallez.....	62
Baron Graham.....	86
Baron Garrow.....	66
Baron Hollock.....	58

The following ingenious method of lighting theatres and other large public places has been newly introduced.

NEW METHOD OF LIGHTING THEATRES.—M. Locatelli, mechanist, at Venice, has contrived a new apparatus for lighting theatres. It is known that Count Rumford, and other scientific gentlemen, have, unsuccessfully sought the means of suppressing the lustres that are so inconvenient in theatres. The new plan, used at the Theatre La Venice, at Venice, has completely succeeded, and leaves nothing to be desired. By the aid of parabolic mirrors, the light of many lamps is concentrated over an opening made in the middle of the ceiling of the theatre, and reflected down on a system of plane-concave lenses, of a foot in diameter, which occupy the aperture, and convey into the theatre the rays of light, which arrives at them parallel, and depart from them divergent. From the pit the lenses are alone perceived, which resemble a glowing furnace; and, although the luminous focus is sufficient to light the whole of the theatre, it does not dazzle, and may be viewed without fatiguing the eyes. Besides the advantage of being more equal and mild, as that of a single luminous body, the light is more intense than that of the ancient lustre; and there is no part of the theatre in which a person cannot read with the greatest facility. The apparatus being entirely concealed, accommodates itself readily to all the changes which the representation can require. It likewise occasions neither smoke nor bad odours, and has none of the inconveniences of the ancient system.

Matrimonial Agency in France.—This trade appears to thrive greatly with our Rivals—see the following advertisement from a recent number of *Galignani's Messenger*, an English Newspaper published in Paris:—

"**MARRIAGES.**—M. BRUNET, known during a number of years for facilitating marriages, equally advantageous to the two sexes, and whose extensive relations with society, and sound discretion and delicacy, warranted the confidence reposed in him; begs to intimate that there are at present **TO MARRY**—1. A young Lady, aged 22, of a most agreeable countenance, having 300,000 francs; 2. One, aged 20, having 12,000 francs; 3. One, having 150,000 francs; 4. One, having 175,000 francs. Also, three widows, aged 25, 30, and 33, having 10, 15, and 25 000 francs of yearly income.—Apply to M. BRUNET, No. 29, Rue de Seine, St. Germain. No letters received unless post-paid."

At the Lancaster Assizes, true Bills had been returned by the Grand Jury against EDWARD GIBBON WAKEFIELD and WM. WAKEFIELD, for misdemeanor only. The defendants therefore were enabled to traverse, so that the public curiosity has again met with disappointment.

Madras Courier, Jan. 16.

In our Supplement of Tuesday evening, we had the pleasure to announce the arrival of the Ship *Cambrian*, Capt. J. Blyth, together with the heads of intelligence we were then able to offer. By this opportunity we have received our files of English Papers to the 11th September, from which we proceed to extract the most recent and interesting intelligence for the information of our readers.

The Courier, September 11.

PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS THIS DAY AT TWO.
Red Three per Cents shut Bank stock, shut
Cons. Three per Cents 79½ Long Annuities, shut
Three & half per Cts. shut India Stock,
3½ per Cents Reduced shut India Bonds 23
Four per Cents, 94½ Exch. Bills (14d.) 17
Four per Cts Scrip, pm. par Consols for Acc. 79½
Four per Cts, 1826, shut

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS THIS DAY AT ONE.
Austrian 5 per Cent. Mexican Bonds (1825) 64
Brazilian Bonds, Mexican Scrip dis.
Ditto (1825), dis. Guatimala Bonds,
Ditto, Scrip. Neapolitan 5 per Cents,
Buenos Ayres Bonds, Ditto (1824)
Chilian 6 per Cent. 36 Peruvian Bonds,
Colombian 6 per Cent. Peruvian Scrip, dis.
Ditto, Ditto, (1824) 33 Portuguese Bonds,
Ditto 5 per Cent. Prussian 5 per Cents. 94½
Danish 3 per Ct. (1825) 57 New ditto.
French 5 per Cent. Russian 5 per Cents, 82½
Greek Bonds, Spanish 5 per Cents (1818)
Ditto, (1825), 124 Spanish ditto (1823)

France.—The *Etoile* contradicts a statement which had appeared in the *Quotidienne*, relative to the prolonged occupation of Spain by the French Army. It declares, that although new contracts have been made, they have been formed on a contracted scale, and with this express condition "that they are to cease on the day that the determination of evacuating Spain is adopted." The explanation is important, the more so as it shows that the French Government has so modified its measures, as to meet the possible contingency of an immediate evacuation of the Peninsula.

Spain.—A frightful picture of the state of Spain is drawn in the Paris Journals. In this representation, we find, every Minister of Ferdinand in turn rising in his place in Council, to declare the miseries, disorders, and destitution of his respective department. The Minister of Finance laments that he has empty coffers and no credit—that he can levy no taxes on the starving people, and can borrow no money from defrauded capitalists; and that, as the crop had failed, there was not only poverty in the Treasury, but famine was to be apprehended in the land. The Minister of War drew a picture of the state of the Army equally affecting. The number of troops, he said, was much smaller than would be believed, and yet, small as it was, they could not be paid—the soldiers were in rags, without pay, and even without bread. In order to send a sufficient force to the frontiers of Portugal, it would be necessary to dismantle the fortresses of the interior, and to endanger the tranquillity of the state.—The Minister of Marine could only tell of half-built ships rotting in the dock-yards, and of Colombian privateers plundering the coast. As the council is said to have met for the purpose of deliberating on a war against Portugal, and as empty coffers, discontented troops, and rotten ships, did not seem the fittest preparation for hostilities, Ferdinand and his Ministers adjourned their valorous resolution till another occasion.

Portugal.—Private letters from Paris state, that Spain and France are exerting efforts to overthrow the new constitution to Portugal. The adherents of the affirm, that the late king and Don Pedro entered into a joint agreement to the two countries of Portugal and Brazil, having made his election to that of Brazil, has no right to grant a charter to a country which he has abandoned; and consequently, the new charter is invalid. The authorities in Spain, sanction of the church and the court, encouraged the factions Portuguese; and it is also asserted, that a royalist junta, on behalf of the Queen and Don Miguel, has been proclaimed in Tras-os-Montez, directed and supported by the apostolic junta of Galicia, and by assurances from France.

Austria.—There appears in the German Papers a gratifying official document issued by the Austrian Government, respecting the traffic in slaves. The great object of this document is comprised in one single sentence of it. The first article runs thus, "Every slave shall become free the moment he touches the soil of Austria, or even one of its ships." Austria having no colonies of her own, and never having participated in what is generally understood to constitute the infamous traffic in slaves, this Decree, though not so specified, must be considered as referring to the conveyance and treatment of Christian slaves in the Mediterranean, where vessels, navigated under the Austrian flag, were frequently employed for that purpose. A similar notification to the present was issued, we believe, about two years ago, by the French Government. It is gratifying to remark the progressive diffusion of those liberal and humane sentiments, which must, in the end, extinguish for ever a trade, whose origin and continuance will always constitute a blot upon the character of those who engaged in it.

Greece.—The *Etoile* of Thursday contains intelligence from Greece of a late date. The affairs of that unhappy country appears so deplorably desperate, that nothing but the naval

genius of Lord Cochrane, and the liberal succours of Western Europe, can be expected to retrieve them. The whole military resources of the Independent cause are limited to the islands, and a few unprovided fortresses, Athens is again in the power of the Turks, who may soon be expected to invade the Morea from the north, while the Egyptians attack it from the south. Meantime the movements of Lord Cochrane seem to be a secret, while his power of performing immediate and effective service is known to be alarmingly reduced by treachery or mismanagement.

Turkey.—From Constantinople the news is of the most appalling character. Numerous executions are continually taking place. The Sultan appears resolute to extirpate not only all who have been, but all who might become, his enemies. Thus a species of Dervishes, called *Bustaches*, have been suppressed, on a charge of unbelief, and of seditious principles, although devout and fanatical to excess. Some of them have been put to death, and the rest, with their Chief, banished to Asia. Their convents, which stood on the Canal and at Scutari, are pulled down. They were friends of the Janissaries. A number of the members of the Corps of Ulemas have been executed, and among others Cadri-Bey, Tarandje-Cadi, and Sokani-Zani, historiographer of the Empire. Two wealthy Jews have been put to death. The greater number of the coffee-houses, of which there are about 4000 in Constantinople, are shut up, and the benches before the doors, on which the Turks take their coffee, and enjoy their pipe, have been thrown into the sea, on the pretext that they served for political meetings, and accustomed the people to idleness.—The Turkish fleet now in the Archipelago is said to consist of twenty-five sail.

Colombia.—Accounts from Cartagena to the 7th July state, that Gen. Bermudez had issued a proclamation, condemning in the strongest terms the conduct of Paez, and the municipalities of Valencia and Caraccas. In the proclamation he says, "Twelve thousand valiant soldiers are marching upon Venezuela, by command of the liberator, Bolivar. They are returning from Peru, and part of them have arrived at Panama. He has just completed the glorious work of Peruvian liberty and order; and a fortune, which led him thither, will now bring him to the support of his virtuous fellow-citizens, and the laws of his own country." Bolivar was at Magdalena, about a league from Lima, on the 23d of March. The government of Maracaibo had placed itself under the jurisdiction of Paez, and agreed on the formation of a federal republic. Every citizen of Venezuela, from 14 to 50, had been ordered by Gen. Paez to appear on the 14th July in the Plaza Major, to effect his enrolment.

Russia.—The *Etoile* of Monday contains a detailed account of the ceremonies which were to be observed at the coronation of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor Nicholas. They resemble, in many particulars, the forms which accompanied the same gorgeous solemnity in the person of our own sovereign.

The Emperor Nicholas has remitted the dreadful sentences passed upon some of the criminals implicated in the conspiracy of last December—sentences of banishment, under circumstances which rendered them infinitely more appalling than being consigned to the scaffold. "The Emperor," says this document, "after previous inquiry into the bad conduct of those officers, some of whom belonged to the forbidden societies, and others have been found guilty of having been partakers in, or privy to, their designs; considering the circumstances which has misled them; and lastly, considering that all of them took no part in the wicked plans—that some had left the societies—and, besides, that all have expressed sincere repentance for their conduct, has graciously ordered that those officers shall not undergo any sentence from the criminal courts, and shall be liable only to correctional punishments." Among them is said to be Col. Gurika, aide-de-camp to Gen. Miloradovich, who was assassinated, and a cers, both of the guard and the are to be under arrest for a need in other regiments."—*E-Journal*, September 5.

the Meeting of Parliament.
Gazette, September 1.)

ING.—A PROCLAMATION.

Parliament stands prorogued to the 14th day of November next; we, your Privy Council, do hereby publish and declare, that the said Parliament shall be farther prorogued, on the said second day of November next, to Tuesday the fourteenth day of November next; and we have given orders to our Chancellor of that part of our United Kingdom called Great Britain, to prepare a writ patent for proroguing the same accordingly; and we do farther, hereby, with the advice aforesaid, (Privy Council) declare our Royal will and pleasure, that the said Parliament shall, on the said fourteenth day of November next, be held and sit for the dispatch of devers urgent and important affairs; and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Boroughs of the House of Commons, are hereby required and commanded to give their attendance accordingly, at Westminster, on the said fourteenth day of November next.

Given at our Court at Windsor, the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six; and in the seventh year of our reign.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

"It will be seen by the Gazette, that Parliament is summoned to meet on the 14th of November, for the despatch of business. Some of our contemporaries seem inclined to attach an undue importance to this proceeding on the part of His Majesty's Government; while others attempt to infer from it causes for alarm, with respect to the general state of the country. It is obvious, (Continued in the Supplement.)



WEDNESDAY 31ST JANUARY, 1827.

(Continued from the last Page.)

however, that if there were any thing in our internal condition which required the grave consideration of the Legislature—if there were any urgent symptoms of difficulty which demanded the application of such immediate remedies as Parliament alone could apply—Ministers would have felt it to be an imperative duty to convene the Great Council of the nation, not two or three months hence, but immediately. We urge this consideration, for the purpose of allaying any vague fears that may be really felt, and, at the same time, to neutralise the efforts of those who may seek to inspire irrational alarm from a circumstance so easily susceptible of mischievous perversion.

That there are several subjects of great importance, upon the final decision of which much will depend as to the future condition of the country, we are far from denying. These will, of course, occupy the first attention of the new Parliament; but their magnitude and complexity will scarcely admit of any conclusive measures being adopted with regard to them, in the short period between the actual commencement of public business and the adjournment over Christmas; for, it must be remembered, that nearly a fortnight will be consumed in the formalities attendant on the new Parliament, such as the election of a Speaker, swearing in the Members, balloting for Election Committees, &c. &c. In ordinary cases it rarely happens that the House of Commons, after it meets, proceeds to public business within a less period than a week, unless a night or two of warm debate upon the Address can be classed under that head. Among the motives, therefore, which have influenced Ministers in calling the Parliament together, before Christmas, we may safely assume that they had in their consideration these incidental preliminary forms; and that, by getting through them during a short sitting before Christmas, they would be prepared, when they re-assembled after the Holidays, to proceed at once with the public business of the country. — *Courier*.

Europe.

JUNE 17.

"The following extract of a letter from B. A. in Syria, dated the 10th April, may interest your readers:—

"On the 15th March twelve Greek vessels arrived; during the night they effected a landing of about 300 men, who attacked the city before sunrise on Sunday morning, and at six o'clock the vessels came in front of the city, and cannonaded for about two hours. The wind then obliged them to bear off. The troops by land were defeated in less than half an hour from the walls of the town, but they continued roaming about the country till Wednesday, the 23d, when they embarked, and on the morning the vessels sailed. They lost about eleven men killed and twenty wounded; the Turks had nine killed and many wounded. The Greeks respecting the European houses within the walls. The Emir Bechir came down with a large force, and encamped within an hour of the town, but took no part on either side. On the 24th, the Kaya Bey arrived from Acre with 500 troops, and many stragglers; these also encamped without the walls, and began a general pillage of all the houses. Out of three European families living without, two suffered, viz. Mr. Goodell, who estimates his loss at 300 dollars, and Mr. Fournier, as much as 4,000.

"On the 25th, the Kaya Beg proclaimed tranquillity, and ordered every one to return to his business.

"On Sunday morning, the 27th, the town gates were opened to allow the Christians to come into church, and were shut again to prevent them getting out. A general seizure of the Jewish Christians then began, and, until now, they who have not paid the contribution imposed upon them are being bastinadoed. No lives have been taken away, but the cries of those under the stick are most distressing. I hope it is nearly over.

Yesterday the major part of the troops departed and now we have only the Kaya Bey, with about 70 men here.

"It has afforded great satisfaction to British residents in Alexandria, that his Majesty's frigate Sybille has been attached to this port and its neighbourhood, as a station. A brig of war is also expected. A case of piracy having occurred on the coast of Candia, the Sybille has sailed for that point. Two of the vessels of war, which were contracted to be built for the Pacha's account, at Marseilles, are arrived, and a third, commanded by M. Besson, is daily expected.

"A division of the Pacha's fleet is returned to this port from before Missolonghi, bringing about a thousand of the wretched beings that were captured on the taking of that place; they are mostly women and helpless children. The proprietors sell them at from 20 to 30 dollars a head, and many have been released by the humanity of Frank inhabitants; the rest are dispersed through the different Bazaars in the in-

terior. The importation of Greek slaves has prevailed ever since the Pacha undertook the reduction of Candia, but none have ever excited such general sympathy as the unhappy persons at present on sale, from the consideration due to their departed relatives. It is disgusting and degrading to the feelings of Franks and Christians to see these poor captives placed in the most frequented places to attract buyers, hawked about the streets in the way of an auction, or bartered against commodities in the shops; and, in the hands of Mahomedans, a world of ill-treatment awaits them, as, in general, the first idea of a Turk, on getting possession of a slave, is, to make a convert, and the Greeks are mostly very tenacious of their religious creed."

ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 27.

[EXTRACTS OF PRIVATE LETTERS.]

"By letters received from Cairo, we learn that the Consul General had received presents from India, which had been left in the will of the late Nuwab of the Carnatic for the Pacha of Egypt, as Guardian of the Holy Land, Mecca, Medina, &c. It appears that he had bequeathed a lac of rupees, of which 60,000 were to be distributed in the above-mentioned places, and the rest conveyed in presents to his Highness the Pacha.

"On the 17th instant, Mr. Salt, the Consul General presented the Nuwab's letter, wrapped up in silver muslin, and sealed with a seal about the size of a crown of a hat, which his Highness received most graciously. The presents in four large cases were then displayed, consisting of several rich shawls, gold cloths, and embroidered muslins, a gold watch with a singing bird that rose from the cover, and a splendid chain, with seals of various devices, a handsome clock, a spying glass, a ruby ring, a gun that discharges 24 charges one after the other, without being loaded, a rich mounted dagger, and a scimitar of great value. The sacred office held by his Highness the Pacha has brought him into relations with the Mahomedan Princess of India, and he is much regarded by them; but, considering that his Highness is entirely governed by the British Government, singular to see the British government become a medium of this intelligence. The intrigues of the French Government excite great suspicion in this country, and whatever may be their object, or their end, they cannot be exerted beneficially for the British interests in India.

"The Constitution decreed, and by this time, we trust, pretty nearly established in Portugal, has, by its promulgation throughout Spain and over the Continent, thrown the whole firm of legitimacy into terrible alarm. FERDINAND, with his inquisitorial and hateful Government, seems to be in an agony of terror. He is so, we apprehend, with sufficient cause. It may be remarked, that the only materials existing in Spain for a national force of any respectable character, are to be found among a class of men who proved, while any thing like a struggle of parties existed, the most staunch and incorruptible friends of a free constitution. The militia of the kingdom was composed of the middle order—that is in the greatest degree, of men who had some small property, real or personal, to support them, either money, land, or merchandise, and who filled the same rank in Spain as the National Guard on the northern side of the Pyrenees; but the Spanish militia were, upon the whole, of a more enthusiastic, earnest, and active disposition for military service than their co-relatives among the French people. The Constitutional Government of 1820 to 1823, with that perverse imbecility which sat upon all its measures, failed to make the natural use of this great body of theoretic militia, which, wherever it was called out, behaved with noble energy, as well in resistance to the servile faction as to the French invaders. It was the young militia of Madrid who gave the French army whatever trouble it met with at the Trocadero, and in the siege of Cadiz; nor, though perplexed and betrayed by the Court, was there shown, on the part of these brave men, the least symptom of unsoldierly despondency. Now, FERDINAND being deprived by his own baseness of the means of keeping any regular army on foot, was compelled to have recourse to the "Royal volunteers," as a substitute for the national militia. But well-informed as were the Monks at the head of the Government, what had been the spirit and what would be the conduct of the tradesmen and small proprietors, if again enrolled? They dared not draw from the scabbard a weapon so perilous to the head which held it. To constitute, therefore, the corps of "Royal Volunteers," vagabonds of

the worst descriptions were invited to join the Royal standard, already disgraced beyond the risk of further degradation. These wretches were for the most part unable to support themselves as the Court was qualified to assist them; so that the Royal Volunteers, in other respects fit guards for the person and crown of FERDINAND, have never been numerous or effective as a military body. An attempt was made two years ago to infuse fresh vigour into this deeply cankered mass, and a decree was issued upon the subject of its reformation; but it remained a dead letter. A new ordinance was signed by FERDINAND on the 8th of June; and, in every point essential to his objects, or to the real efficiency of this corps, we venture to pronounce that the present decree will experience the same fate as its predecessor. After prescribing the organization of the Volunteers Staff, with an Inspector General at the head of it, the ordinance proceeds thus:—The Royalist Volunteers will be composed of the inhabitants of each commune, who possessing the means of a decent and honest livelihood have likewise afforded proofs of loyalty, &c. &c. for the King and for his dynasty. The next paragraph excludes from this new-old corps, all ex-members of the national volunteer militia, and purchasers of national property—those who "in the times of anarchy," that is of the Cortes, had manifested any disaffection to the King, his sovereignty, &c., or had been members of secret societies. It is clear, therefore, that the exclusions are such as to nullify completely the clause determining what shall be the composition of the "Royal Volunteers," inasmuch as the great bulk of persons possessing an independent livelihood come distinctly under that exclusive clause. Again, "The great object of the institution of Royalist Volunteers, is to combat and exterminate revolutionists and conspirators, and to tear up the revolution by the roots." Here then displays itself another bright characteristic of the paternal Government of FERDINAND. He dreams of nothing but persecuting and destroying—of revolutionists still active—and of plots against his person and the State. Then how, in the name of Heaven, can this wretched man suppose that it will be possible for him, or

such a Government together? Why should there be plots and revolutionists in his kingdom, after he has now for nearly four years had the whole nation at his feet—himself, his monks, and his French auxiliaries, in full sovereignty,—and with the power of ruling according to their own fancy? Why, LOUIS XVIII., after his second restoration, was able to send away the foreign troops beyond the frontiers in less than a fourth of the time. The army under the Duke of WELLINGTON was not posted in the heart of LOUIS XVIII.'s dominions, nor were his interior fortresses garrisoned by foreigners, nor was there a Russian, Austrian, or English garrison within a few leagues of Paris. Obviously it is, therefore, that if FERDINAND has not yet succeeded in putting down the revolutionary spirit among his subjects, the principles of his Government are unfit for Spain, and will never enable him to dispense with an army of foreign mercenaries.

The question, we hope devoutly, will soon be brought to the test. Portugal cannot be long a represented nation, and Spain an enslaved one, any more than Spain could be a conquered kingdom after Portugal was reconquered. The analogy between the time of war and of peace is complete. Spain was raised from prostration to BUONAPARTE by a lever fixed on the side of Portugal; she will now be lifted from civil despotism by fixing the fulcrum at the same point. England has been the conductor of both experiments, and may honour as well as fortune attend her. — *The Times*, Aug. 7.

PROCEEDINGS RESPECTING THE TRIAL OF WILLIAM WAKEFIELD.

This evening, just before the learned Judge left Court, the Grand Jury came down, and presented true bills against Edward Gibbon Wakefield and William Wakefield for a misdemeanour (understood to be for the abduction of Ellen Turner, under the statute of Philip and Mary); and against Edward Gibbon Wakefield, William Wakefield Edward Theomet, and Frances Wakefield, for a misdemeanour (understood to be a conspiracy to carry away Ellen Turner). The Grand Jury found no bill against Edward Wakefield (the father of the principal party).

After the trial of the Blackburn rioters, on Monday, a great number of Counsel entered from the other Court, in order to make a motion on the subject of Edward Gibbon Wakefield, and other members of the same family. The Judge intimated that the parties must all appear in custody before he could hear the motion. William Wakefield, therefore, (the brother) was sent for, and shortly came into Court. Edward Gibbon

The Clerk of the Court then read to Edward Gibbon Wakefield and William Wakefield the

indictment against them for a misdemeanour, in the abduction of Ellen Turner, on the 7th of March.

Mr. COLTMAN then entered into an argument to show, that Edward Gibbon Wakefield was entitled to delay pleading to this indictment, and to traverse to the next Assizes. He founded his argument on the common law, which allowed every prisoner charged with a misdemeanour, who had not been in custody for the space of twenty days on that charge, or who had not been on bail for the same space of time, to traverse until the following Assizes; and he also adduced in confirmation of the 60th George III. which, whilst placing a limitation on this general right, did not place such a limitation as applied to the present case. With regard to the common law, it was no answer to say that he had been in custody twenty days, unless he had been in custody on that specific charge; in this case Edward Gibbon Wakefield had been in custody on the charge of a felony, but he was now indicted for a different offence, viz. a misdemeanour, and he was therefore unprepared to meet that charge. On this ground the Learned Counsel applied for permission to delay not only the trial, but the pleading to the indictment.

Mr. TINDALL followed on the same side.

Mr. WILLIAMS and Mr. BROUGHAM, for the prosecution, urged, that though Edward Gibbon Wakefield had been committed for the felony, and was now proceeded against only for the misdemeanour, yet the facts were the same, and therefore he would not be taken by surprise, if called on to take his trial immediately. The learned counsel then answered the arguments of Mr. COLTMAN and Mr. TINDALL as to the right of putting off the pleading.

The Judge gave it as his opinion that Edward Gibbon Wakefield had a right to traverse till the next Assizes, though he must plead immediately; but he gave his opinion most strongly that William Wakefield, who had been originally charged only with the misdemeanour, and had been out on bail more than 20 days, must take his trial at the present Assizes.

William Wakefield was now called upon to plead to the first indictment against him, and pleaded *Not guilty*. He was then arraigned on the second charge of conspiring to carry away Ellen Turner, to which he also pleaded *Not guilty*.

Mrs. Edward Wakefield, the second wife of Mr. Edward Wakefield, sen. and the mother-in-law of the prisoner, Edward Gibbon Wakefield, was then called upon to plead to the indictment which charged her with conspiring with the other defendants to carry off Miss Turner. She pleaded *Not guilty*, and traversed to the next Assizes. She was admitted to bail, herself in £2,000, and two sureties in £1,000 each. Mrs. Wakefield being a married woman, her husband entered into the recognizance for her appearance, and her sureties were her father, Dr. Davis, of Macclesfield, and Mr. Daniel Wakefield, the Chancery barrister.

Edward G. Wakefield then pleaded *Not guilty* to both indictments, and he was allowed to traverse to the next Assizes, giving bail, himself to the amount of £2500, and Dr. Davis and Mr. Daniel Wakefield to the amount of £1250 each. He was also required, by the same recognizances, to keep the peace towards the said Wm. Turner, Esq. and his family.

[Wednesday, Aug. 15.]

It being understood, that an application was to be made this morning to postpone the trial of William Wakefield until the next Assizes, the Court was again, unusually crowded. A few minutes past nine, the Attorney-General, Sir JOHN COLLEY, and Mr. SCARLETT, Attorney-General for the County Palatine, entered the Court, accompanied by their respective juniors.

Mr. SCARLETT, in rising to move that the trial of Wm. Wakefield should be postponed until the next Assizes, said he was sorry to find that his friend (the Attorney-General) had been brought over for the purpose of opposing a mere motion, of course. Indeed, he (Mr. Scarlett) had heard, with considerable surprise, that the application was to be opposed at all; for, under the circumstances, it appeared so reasonable, as hardly to afford any ground for dispute. This gentleman, as his Lordship was aware, was indicted, along with his brother, who was the principal in the alleged offence, under the statute of Philip and Mary, for carrying off a young lady and marrying her, contrary to the will of her parents. The other defendant, notwithstanding the statute of the 60 Geo. 3. had a right to postpone his trial to the next Assizes.

Mr. JUSTICE PARKER. Yes, the attorney acted upon that view of the case. Mr. SCARLETT said he was aware of that, and prior to the passing of the 60 Geo. 3d, the other defendant would have been entitled to the same privilege. That statute as his Lordship well knew, was passed to meet the urgency of certain political proceedings. It was an act, which, to a certain extent, abridged the privileges of the subject, and applied a rule of law more strict than that which had hitherto prevailed on the subject; not that he (Mr. Scarlett) at all disputed its propriety, but it was, as he had stated, an innovation on the ancient practice. By that statute the defendant would be bound to proceed to trial, unless he could lay before his Lordship some sufficient grounds for postponement. Those grounds he (Mr. Scarlett) was now ready to offer. He was prepared with an affidavit stating the absence of three or four material witnesses, without whom the defendant was advised, he could not safely proceed to trial. They were all now in France, and consequently a subpoena from this Court could not enforce their attendance; but they were all expected to arrive in this country before the next Assizes, so that their at-

tendence could be then obtained. He (Mr. Scarlett) felt that in stating these facts he had already laid a sufficient ground for postponing a trial, even in a case of felony; but in addition to that there was another ground, which was material to be suggested. The present case had excited a strong feeling in the country; and there had been publications on both sides calculated to excite and give a direction to public feeling; and it was certainly desirable that that feeling should be allowed to subside before the trial was proceeded in. In this case, besides, there was a circumstance of so peculiar a nature, that he felt satisfied he had only to state it in order to induce his Lordship to accede at once to the motion which he was now submitting. At the same time it was impossible to show that any mischief could result from the postponement of the trial. The case must come here again, as the person charged with being the principal could not be now tried; and it was not easy to conceive why the prosecutors should wish to have two public investigations. If the present defendant were tried, it would be quite impossible to prevent the proceedings from coming before the public, and the effect would be to prevent the impartial administration of justice to his brother whenever he might be put upon his trial. There was also another point to which he wished to call the attention of his Lordship. His learned friends and himself thought the case one of so much difficulty (an opinion which seemed to be also entertained by the prosecutors, inasmuch as they had procured the assistance of his Learned Friend, who had been brought down specially from London to conduct their case) that they thought it their duty to advise that the defendant should apply for a writ of *certiorari* to remove the indictment into another court, where he could have the advantage of trying it by a more select jury than he could have in that court, and where he might have an opportunity of having the decisions of the Judge on various points which might arise on the meaning of the statute, and on the admissibility of certain evidence, revised by a superior tribunal. He was well aware that it might be contended by his Learned Friend that the defendant might have applied for a *certiorari* before the indictment was found, so as to give him the benefit of a special jury, without the necessity of postponing the trial. But a moment's reflection would show that such an application could not have been successful. When the defendant was brought before the Court of King's Bench for the purpose of putting in bail, considerable doubts were entertained whether the offence did amount to felony; and when they decided on taking bail, they still gave no opinion as to the question of felony or misdemeanour. Soon after the defendant was admitted to bail, his brother was apprehended, and, after a long investigation, was committed on a charge of felony. Therefore Mr. William Wakefield had applied for a *certiorari*, he would immediately have been told that a bill might be found at the Assizes for felony, and therefore the Judges could not grant a *certiorari* until they knew what sort of a charge would be preferred. Then, again, if the present defendant should be tried and convicted, in what a situation would the other defendant stand? He would be precluded by the conviction from obtaining a *certiorari*, which the Court would never grant after one of the defendants had been convicted on the same indictment. Then, again, suppose the present defendant should be convicted, and his brother, who was the principal defendant, should be acquitted, what difficulty would be thrown upon the administration of justice. He (Mr. Scarlett) trusted that the defendant which he had submitted for enabling the defendant to have a special jury would be considered sufficient by his Lordship, and that he would by postponing the trial, enable the defendant to obtain a special jury. There was also another consideration, to which, with great deference, he begged to call his Lordship's attention. The removal of the indictment by *certiorari* was desirable, inasmuch as it would not impose on a single Judge the necessity of deciding on the many difficult and complicated points of law which would arise in the case; and certainly a Judge must greatly prefer that his decisions in a case of so much novelty and difficulty should receive that careful and deliberate revision, which they could only receive in the court to which he proposed that the indictment should be removed. In conclusion, he trusted that his Lordship would decide that this was a fit case for postponement to the next Assizes, and that he would not gratify the prurient appetite of public curiosity, by adopting any course which would have the effect of bringing on the proceedings by halves.

The affidavit of Mr. Wm. Wakefield, and Mr. Denison, his attorney, was then put in and read. After reciting the indictments that had been found, the first deponent went on to say, that from the time of the alleged offence with which he was charged, down to the middle of June last, various paragraphs had appeared in a certain paper, called the *Macclesfield Courier*, which, as he had been informed, had an extensive circulation, and was generally read in many parts of this county, giving an unfair and untrue statement of the facts relating to the said alleged offence, and tending, in a very high degree, to influence the mind of the public in favour of the defendant. In proof of this, he craved to be allowed to read a copy of a paragraph from the *Macclesfield Courier*, of the date of the 10th June last; and he further said, that he had been informed by Mr. Anthony Edward Gibbon Wakefield, that it was his intention to apply to the Court of King's Bench for a *certiorari* to remove the two indictments found against him, and bring the same down for trial at the ensuing Spring Assizes before a special jury of the county. And the second deponent, Mr. Denison, said he was informed by his Counsel, that several questions of great nicety and difficulty in point of law were likely to arise on the trial of the two indictments, more particularly as no prosecution had taken place under the statute of Philip and Mary, and for a very long period of years, and that there were few, if any judicial decisions upon it. For these reasons, the two deponents severally said that, they were anxious that the trial of Wm. Wakefield might be postponed to the ensuing Assizes, in order that there might be an appeal to the Court of King's Bench upon any question of law which might arise; and in order that there might be time for the removal at present existing in the public mind to be allayed, and that the investigation might take place before a jury, whose superior rank and station in life protected them from popular prejudices. And they further said, that since their arrival at Lancaster, they had been informed that Richard Badnall, jun. of Ashenurst Hall, in the county of Stafford, Esquire, could give material

evidence for William Wakefield, on the trial of the indictment found against him, but that the said Richard Badnall was now in France, from which place he was expected to return in the course of a few weeks; and they hoped that they should be able to procure his attendance at the next Assizes. And William Wakefield further said that he was informed, that on or about the 2d of August instant, copies of subpoenas were sent to Mrs. Hurt Sitwell, Miss Harriet Hoare, and Dominic Daly, Esq. who were at that time in France, and he had reason to believe from the answers sent by Mrs. Sitwell and Miss Hoare, that they would have attended in pursuance of the said subpoenas but that they had not yet arrived; that they usually resided in England, and were expected in this country in the course of the ensuing winter; and that a letter had been received from Mr. Daly, in which that gentleman stated that, from a paragraph which he had seen in the *San Francisco*, he understood that the trial was not coming on at these Assizes, and consequently he should not attend; but the deponent believed he would return to England in the course of a few weeks, when his attendance at the next Assizes might be enforced. And both deponents stated that Mr. Badnall, Mrs. Sitwell, and Miss Hoare, were, in their opinion, material and necessary witnesses for William Wakefield, and that he could not safely proceed to trial without them.

The Attorney-General (Sir John Copley) then addressed the Court at considerable length. He contended that his Learned Friend had laid no sufficient ground for postponing the trial. So long ago as the month of April last, the defendant was brought up in the Court of King's Bench, where the whole circumstances of this charge were discussed in his presence, so that he had ample opportunity of preparing for his defence; and he (the Attorney-General) was confident that unless very good reasons were shown, his Lordship would not postpone the trial. If the defendant had wished to be tried by a special jury of the county, he might have applied to his Lordship, who could have ordered that such a jury should be summoned for the purpose. Neither, he trusted, would his Lordship be of opinion, that the case ought to be postponed or removed on account of the difficulty and complexity of the case, or of any points of evidence which might arise upon it. If it were removed into another Court, the record must be brought down to the Assizes, and the case must still be tried before a single Judge; and if any doubt or difficulty should arise on the trial in this Court, his Lordship would have an opportunity of reserving the points in doubt for the decision of his learned brethren. With regard to what had been asserted in the affidavits respecting the press, it might be sufficient to observe, that the statements complained of were inserted in answer to counter-statements on the other side; statements which, it might be observed, the defendant had not disclaimed a knowledge of. As to the absence of the witnesses of which so much was said in the defendant's affidavit it appeared perfectly clear, that, supposing them to be material witnesses, no sufficient diligence had been used in endeavouring to procure their attendance. The Learned Attorney-General commented at considerable length on the statement of the affidavit with regard to the absence of the witnesses, and concluded by expressing his full confidence that the Learned Judge would not postpone the trial when the prosecutor was ready to prove the case, when he had brought at considerable expense for the trial.

The Attorney-General then put in an affidavit in answer, stating that he had been informed, and believed Edward Gibbon Wakefield and William Wakefield, or their friends, had caused many paragraphs to be inserted in different newspapers in London, giving unfair and untrue statements regarding the subject-matter of the prosecution; and more particularly a statement which appeared in the *John Bull* on the 26th of May last, and which afterwards appeared in most of the London and country newspapers. And the deponent verily believed that Edward Gibbon Wakefield caused the last-mentioned statement to be printed and published in a pamphlet, and extensively circulated under the title of "A Statement of Facts regarding the Marriage of Edward Gibbon Wakefield, Esq. with Miss Turner," for he had in his possession a printed copy of such pamphlet, purporting to be printed by one William Molyneux, printer, London. That, on or about the 29th of July last, he called upon the said William Molyneux, and demanded the name of the author of the pamphlet, and of his employer, on which Molyneux introduced to him a person named James Garrod (clerk to Daniel Wakefield, Esq. the barrister) who admitted that he employed Molyneux to print the pamphlet, by the order of Edward Gibbon Wakefield. And Molyneux also showed him a letter in the hand-writing of Edward Gibbon Wakefield, offering to give a bond of indemnity, or otherwise protect him from any consequences that might result from printing the pamphlet in question. And deponent further stated, that he had no doubt Edward Gibbon Wakefield was the author of the pamphlet in question; as he, the deponent, had in his possession a copy of it, wholly in the hand-writing of the said Edward Gibbon Wakefield, and also a letter in his hand-writing, both inclosed in an envelope, and addressed in the same hand-writing to "William Turner, Esq. Shrigley Park, near Macclesfield." And the deponent further stated that he saw in a newspaper called the *Macclesfield Herald*, an account of circumstances connected with the marriage of Edward Gibbon Wakefield with a Ward of Chancery, and of his adventures on that occasion, with some account of his father and family and that the paragraph inserted in the *Macclesfield Courier*, and referred to in the affidavit on the other side, appeared to be a commentary, or criticism on that account; which the deponent had been informed, and believed, was published by the said Edward Gibbon Wakefield, or some of his friends. A second affidavit from the same deponent stated, that Edward Thevenot, one of the defendants in the prosecution, resided in France, and that considerable exertions had been used, and applications made, to the French Government to give him up to justice for the said offence, but hitherto without effect. That he had seen letters in the hand-writing of Edward Gibbon Wakefield, stating his residence to be Rue de la Pénitence, No 66, Paris. That he was a servant to the said Edward Gibbon Wakefield, whose residence was also in France.

Mr. SERGEANT CROSS, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. BROUGHAM followed on the same side.

Mr. SCARLETT replied at considerable length, observing that if his Lordship would take measure

of the opinion of the prosecutors as to the importance of the case from the number of counsel who were brought over to oppose a mere motion, of course he would see that they did not consider it a very trifling matter. After reviewing the arguments of the Counsel for the prosecutor, and reiterating his own arguments, the Learned Gentleman concluded by solemnly assuring his Lordship that the application for the postponement of the trial had been made advisedly, and by the express recommendation of Counsel; and he must repeat that he could not see any mischief, and certainly none was suggested by the Counsel on the other side, which could possibly arise from the postponement of the trial. He therefore trusted his Lordship would accede to the motion which had been made.

Mr. JUSTICE PARKE. If I were inclined to consult my own convenience and to regard my own personal feeling, I should certainly listen to the present application of the Counsel for the defendant; for this proceeding, if it goes to trial will certainly have the effect of keeping me here three or four days of the next week. I am bound, however, in this Court, to do my solemn duty on my solemn oath; and whether the decision I am going to pronounce is right or wrong, of one thing I am sure, if I err, it is not in intention but in judgment. I know nothing at present of the parties in this case, though I am sorry to say I am likely to know too much of them before the conclusion of the proceeding. The application is made upon two grounds, the first of which depends upon my discretion, and the second on the law. If the Attorney-General for the county has stated sufficient to warrant me in putting off the trial in point of law, there is an end to the question of my discretion. But I must observe, that except for the length of the speeches on both sides, the question which has been raised, is one of almost daily occurrence. I would ask whether, in an action for goods sold and delivered, I should have been justified in putting off the trial on such an affidavit as the one sworn by the defendant and his attorney? In my opinion there is no colour or pretence whatever for postponing the trial, on the grounds stated in these affidavits, the whole course of my legal experience, and I will therefore address myself to that point in the first instance. There is one fact in the case which is not unimportant in the consideration of this application, namely, that the defendant has never been in charge for any greater offence than a misdemeanour; & the terms of his commitment followed precisely the words of the statute of Philip and Mary. It appeared, however, on an application to the Court of King's Bench, to be admitted to bail, the Court, on seeing the depositions, doubted whether the offence did not amount to felony. I therefore say with all due reverence for the Court of King's Bench (and to man can feel more respect than I do for the four distinguished Judges who preside in it) that a person standing in the situation of the defendant, had better be tried anywhere else than in that Court. It is also material to consider where these proceedings took place. It appeared from the writ of *Habeas Corpus* that it had been issued on the 13th of April, and by the recognizances into which the defendant had entered, that he had been brought up in the last Easter term, so that he had had two whole terms in which to collect his witnesses to prepare for trial, and if this Mrs. Hurt Sitwell, and Miss Harriet Hoare, were material witnesses, why had he not made application for their attendance before the second day of the present month? It appeared from the affidavits that he never sent to them before that time. With regard to what was said in the affidavits respecting Mr. Badnall, of Staffordshire, he must say, that such a statement had never before found its way into an affidavit. If that statement were deemed sufficient to postpone the trial, there was no person indicted for a criminal offence who might not also postpone his trial for a similar cause. The affidavit stated that they had been informed that Mr. Badnall was a necessary witness. If he were so, the defendant must have known that long since, and, therefore, ought to have taken measures for procuring his attendance. The next ground on which the present application was made was a letter which had been received from Mr. Dominic Daly, stating that he did not attend in consequence of a paragraph which he had seen in the newspapers. This is indeed trifling with public justice, for if paragraphs in newspapers are to be attended to, all the courts in the country will soon be paralyzed. I, myself, read, when I was at Appleby, a paragraph stating that the trial in this case was to take place on Thursday last. Now I alone have the power of fixing the day of trial, and I never had any application made to me on the subject. I now come to the next part of the application, I mean that relating to the *certiorari*. I know too well the favourable opinion which the Learned Attorney-General for the county palatine entertains of me personally, to suppose that he intended any disrespect in saying that he would prefer having this case tried by the Court of King's Bench to having it tried by any single Judge of Assize. I see no injury that can possibly arise to the defendant from having the case tried elsewhere, but that is not the question. The real question is, can the case be removed with propriety? It has been said that it ought to be tried in the Court of King's Bench on account of its difficulty; but if removed, it will have to be sent down to me or some other Judge, to be tried on the other side of this Court. It is true that there would be an appeal to the four Judges of the King's Bench; but with every respect for them, I have still more respect for the authority of the twelve Judges of England, who may be appealed to for the decision of any point of difficulty which may occur here; and I am sure there is no Judge who would not save any point on which he thought there was the slightest difficulty. The defendant, however, wishes to be tried by a special jury instead of the usual jury summoned for the trials in this Court. I shall not now enter into any consideration as to eligibility of a special jury for this purpose; but I will say, and that without any disparagement of the gentry of this county, that I never yet saw a special jury here, half so good as are the common juries which we have in this Court. It is easy to see that the defendant has relied a good deal on the statement he has made respecting the press, but I do not see that he has made out any case of all for a postponement. I had a most serious case before me once at Hertford. I allude to that of Thurtell, the man who was tried for murder, in which there had been continued and incessant publications up to the day on which the trial was

to come on. When I was pressed to postpone the trial, that being the first place on the circuit, I consented to adjourn the case, and return thither after concluding the other business of the circuit; and if the Learned Counsel for the defendant are anxious to spend the latter part of the summer here, I have no objection to adjourn the case for a month, in order to give time for the public excitement to subside. I am, however, fully of opinion that no legal ground has been suggested by the defendant's counsel, and nothing has been stated strong enough to warrant me in postponing the defendant's trial. It must, therefore, take place during the present Assizes.

The Attorney-General then begged to know, as a matter of convenience to himself, when it would be convenient to his Lordship to take trial.

Mr. JUSTICE PARKE said he should be happy to accommodate Mr. Attorney-General, if it were in his power; but he had a very heavy calendar, and public justice required that he should go regular through with it.

The Attorney-General said his object would be answered, if his Lordship would say that it should not come on before a certain day.

Mr. JUSTICE PARKE said, he was afraid he could not say even so much as that. There were a considerable number of persons still to be tried for rioting, and if their trials could be got through in sufficient time, he might take it to-morrow afternoon. If not then begun, it could not take place until after Friday, as there was a case of murder, which he must take then. As he had been speaking of that trial, he might observe, that if newspaper paragraphs would have justified him in putting off a trial, he ought to have postponed that; for in the very newspaper which had led to him as containing a paragraph respecting Wakefield, there were statements strongly affecting the Mr. Keands, and calculated to prejudice them in the eyes of the public.

The trial is expected to take place on Saturday or Monday.

Liverpool Mercury, August 18.

VARIETIES

WHERE SHALL I DINE?—There is good reason to suppose that this pleasant little farce originated in a joke of Theodore Hook's, who calling in one day unexpectedly upon Matthews, said in his usual friendly way, "I am come to dine with you, Charles." "I am sorry you cannot," said the facetious mimic, "for I am going out to dine." "Then I go with you," retorted Hook. "That you cannot," said Matthews, "for the meeting is one of business, and therefore I am unable to introduce you." "Good morning, Charles," said Theodore. "I am determined to dine with some body to-day, and therefore I shall invite myself to the first table where I see a cloth laid." In passing down Frith-street, the tempting preparations for a dinner party struck his eye. After glancing for a moment at the delicately white cloth, and the sparkling plate which decorated the board, Hook knocked at the door, and was instantly ushered into the room by the servant, supposing him to be one of the guests, at the very moment when the assembled friends were about to sit down to dinner. "Who can this be?" seemed the expression upon the anxious face of the host and hostess. Theodore bowed—the lady returned the compliment—he drew his chair near the table—the host seemed to pause—Hook hesitated, bowed to him—it was not returned. "I beg pardon," said the merry wag, "but I really fear I have unintentionally committed a very serious breach of good manners. It is not this Greek Street?" "It is not," was the reply. "For this house the residence of my friend Charles Fairley?" "No."—"Then I feel bound to make every apology for this intrusion; my name is Hook, and I am—" "The most welcome guest I could have seen," said the cheerful host, thinking the whole a mistake; "and as you have committed a very great error, the only apology I will accept, is, your staying to dine with us—a request with which the dramatist most readily complied; and it will not be necessary to add, to those who have ever enjoyed his pleasant society, that by his wit, whim, and good humour, he became a welcome guest at the same table for ever after."

ADVANTAGE OF LYING.—A notorious thief being about to be tried for his life, confessed the robbery he was charged with. The Judge hereupon directed the Jury to find him guilty upon his own confession.—The Jury having laid their heads together, brought him in not guilty. The Judge bade them consider of it again, but still they brought in their verdict not guilty. The Judge then asked them the reason.—The foreman replied "there is reason enough; for we all know he is one of the greatest liars in the world."—*Staffordshire Advertiser*.

Caledonia Method of Teaching Music.—A Highland piper having a pupil to teach, disdained to rack his brains with the names of semibreves, minims, crotchets, and quavers. "Here, Donald lad, gie's a blast! So so—vera weel blaw man! but what's *sound*, Donald lad, without *cause*? Ye may blaw an blaw for aye, without waken a tune o't, gin I dinna tell ye how thae queer things on the paper maun help ye. Ye see that big fallow wi' a round open face?"—pointing to a semibreve, between the two lines of a bar—"He moves slowly frae that line to this, whiles ye beat an wi vere fit, an gie a lang loud blast, Gin ye pit a fit till him, ye make twa o' him, and he'll move twice as fast. Gin ye black his face, he'll rin four times faster than the fallow wi' the white face; but gin, after blacking his face, ye'll bend his knee or tie his legs, he'll hop eight times faster than ye chap I showed ye first. Now, wheener ye blaw yere pipes, Donald, mind ye this, that the faster ye tie these fallows' legs, ye quicker they maun dance, and the faster they'll be shure to rin!"—*The Atlas*.